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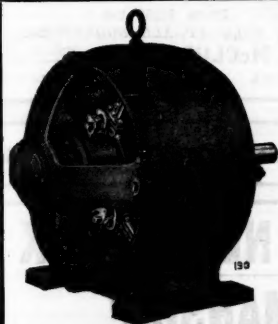
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Widely differing from a certain prominent American who has said that he does not see why every question between nations cannot be arbitrated, Sir Oliver Lodge, principal of the University of Birmingham, England, in a long discussion of the possibilities of arbitration published in London on April 3, takes the ground that while everything arbitral should be arbitrated there are things which no nation would consent to submit to arbitration. He points to the United States as furnishing an example. He does not believe that this country would agree to arbitrate the matter should a European power be unwise enough to interfere if difficulty arose between the Mexican government and the United States. Similarly England would never accept arbitration should a foreign power insist on home rule for Ireland, or if France desired to arbitrate an issue in Egypt, touching the British domination of that country. Coming to Germany, Sir Oliver foresees in the near future the question of a German outlet to the Mediterranean coming to the front of world politics. This he also considers entirely outside the possibility of arbitration. He believes that to obtain such an outlet has long been a secret policy of the German government. In British naval and military circles it has been often suggested privately, we are told, that the real objective of the German fleet is the Mediterranean and not the North Sea, and Sir Oliver expresses the belief that on the death of the Austrian emperor Germany will make a great effort to obtain a seaport on the Adriatic with a territorial connection with Germany. The new German fleet, Sir Oliver concludes, is intended to overawe Italy and France, in order that the operation may be done peacefully, in spite of their protests. In such an event, the essayist maintains, England should keep her hands off and not attempt to curb Germany's just colonial ambitions. It is not likely, however, that England will keep hands off, as a powerful German fleet in the Mediterranean would seriously upset the predominance of the British naval strength in those waters, and in the event of hostilities in the vicinity of the Bosphorus would give to Germany a tremendous influence in the final adjudication of the questions involved.

Sir Oliver appears to have overlooked the fact, concerning which Mr. Carnegie could have instructed him, that the world has entered such an era of peace that the United States would be expected to quietly submit if a nation or two in Europe should suddenly seize some Central American republic and then demand that Uncle Sam should arbitrate the Monroe Doctrine. How could President Taft object to such a demand under the policy of submitting everything to arbitration? Did not the President say not long ago that he could not understand why matters involving national honor should not be settled by arbitration as well as any other question? If China or Japan should demand that we open our ports unrestrictedly to Oriental immigration, and in the event of our unwillingness should ask for arbitration, how could this country object? Under the beneficent reign of peace we have become so mild and childlike that we would either throw open our doors for the free ingress of Mongolians or ask The Hague Tribunal to pass final judgment upon the question. But coming nearer to an eventuality, let us suppose that the work of fortifying the Panama Canal is well under way, in accordance with the decision of the last Congress of the United States, and that some foreign power should make a demand that fortifying cease, as she has suddenly awakened to an appreciation of the fact that her interests might be imperiled by leaving to the United States untrammelled control of the canal. Is it to be imagined for a moment

that this country could, with unrestricted arbitration, stand upon its "rights"? We speak thus lightly of such serious matters to make plain the difference between arbitration of such minor matters as can be and have been through generations settled by diplomacy as they could continue to be settled with or without arbitration, and those larger questions that touch the very existence of nations. The words "national honor" are misleading. They are too suggestive of pride and national egotism. The matters of which Sir Oliver Lodge speaks are questions of more than honor; they concern the very life of countries. Questions of international importance such as the Monroe Doctrine, are not questions of national honor at all. They are questions practically of life and death.

In a speech in the French Chamber of Deputies M. Clémentel, reporter of the army estimates and a former Minister of the Colonies, called attention to the fact that on all sides Europe was arming. The new German quinquennate had been adopted, by virtue of which 10,785 men were to be added to the peace strength of the German army at an additional recurring cost of over \$5,000,000 a year. Notwithstanding these increases, all that the French Parliament was asked to do was to maintain the actual effective strength of the French army. France was generous and pacific, but she was courageous, too, and in reliance upon her army she could face the future unafraid. M. Clémentel described as a sufficiently serious matter the increase in the army estimates by over \$5,000,000 to \$180,000,000, which was due to the introduction of "democratic" legislation, the reorganization of the artillery and the higher cost of the necessities of life. But the army had to face the infinitely graver problem which was presented by the declining birth rate. In 1870 the number of births was 1,000,000, in 1905 they amounted to only 850,000, and since that year a rapid fall had set in, until in 1909 they numbered only 770,000, of which 393,000 were males. In the meantime the population of the German Empire had risen from forty to sixty million inhabitants. During the last quarter of a century the state of armed peace had imposed upon Europe a burden of \$25,000,000,000. Since 1833 Germany had increased her military expenditure by 195 per cent., Austria by 112 per cent., Russia by 69 per cent., and France by only 49 per cent. Two-thirds of the existing armament of 3,000,000 Lebel rifles were in excellent working order. Of the remainder, about 700,000 were still quite serviceable, while the other 300,000 needed new barrels, which would cost one dollar a piece. The introduction of a new weapon would cost from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000, and if an automatic weapon were adopted very serious disadvantages might result from entrusting its delicate mechanism to the tender mercies of reservists. The Lebel rifle, on the other hand, was "as strong as a pickaxe," and he did not hesitate to say that for practical service in the field it was as good as the best foreign rifles, and better than nearly all of them. The question of rearmament was by no means urgent.

With that nagging tendency which is characteristic of the Socialist, and which resembles the annoying buzzing of an inconsequential fly, the first member of Congress to bid for the limelight in connection with the mobilization of troops in Texas is the solitary Socialist in that body, Victor Berger, of Wisconsin. On April 5 he introduced a resolution calling upon the President to submit to this session of Congress all documents, papers and reports upon which was based the order for mobilizing the Army troops in Texas. This sudden appearance of Mr. Berger's resolution gives point to the report that the uprising in Mexico is the work of Socialists. However, the revolutionary junta in Washington is not a little disturbed by Mr. Berger's move. They say that the present revolutionary leaders have repeatedly declared they have nothing in common with the Socialists, who for several years have been at work in the United States to foment political disturbances in Mexico. Of course this resolution has little chance of being favorably acted on, for the overwhelming majority of level-headed men in Congress have enough confidence in the President to believe that he had sufficiently good reasons as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to order the movement of troops as he has done without being called upon to explain his reasons for doing so. So far there has not been an act of our soldiers that has not been in strict accordance with neutrality, and we have yet to hear that they have in any way interfered with the activities of the Mexican revolutionists, except possibly as the latter may have sought to use the American territory for their rebellious purposes. The Socialist Club of Georgetown, Texas, having forty members, has adopted resolutions asking President Taft to refuse to order American troops to Mexico to protect the investments down there, and calling on Senators Bailey and Culberson to do all in their power to prevent the war, urging that such a war is opposed to good government and humanity.

Very timely in its application to the Panama Canal and the question of fortifying it is the contribution of Major R. R. Raymond, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., to the current Professional Memoirs of the Corps on the military value of the little Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in the Civil War. This canal has a length of only fourteen miles and the construction of it was brought about

by the destruction of the Capitol at Washington in the war of 1814 and the desire to avert a repetition of such a disaster. "When the Civil War broke out this waterway had been completely forgotten by the military authorities at Washington," Major Raymond says. After the firing on the 6th Massachusetts in its passage through Baltimore and the burning of all the railroad bridges from Baltimore to the Susquehanna River, the Federal Government had absolutely no means of transporting troops along the seaboard by rail to Washington, all land communication having been severed. On April 20 the Government seized all the propeller steamers that could pass through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the vessels were rushed through the canal, and at daybreak of April 21 they met the trains arriving at Perryville with troops. The soldiers were hurried on board the steamers and carried to Annapolis and thence by way of Annapolis Junction to Washington. "When these troops arrived at Washington the Confederate outposts were at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge across the Potomac River. For nearly sixty days the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal was the key to the whole Federal situation." But for this canal the cry of "All quiet on the Potomac!" might have been "All quiet on the Delaware!" Throughout the war, says the Engineer essayist, the canal played an important, even a vital part. "Over it were transported reinforcements, food, clothes, ammunition and other stores, without which the Army of the Potomac could hardly have been kept in the field." The effect of the canal on the early fortunes of the war is described in a speech made by Capt. Phillip Reybold about this canal at Wilmington, Del., in 1906, from which Major Raymond quotes.

The New York Sun advances one suggestion relative to the scheme of an international navy for the promotion of universal peace which should give pause to such exponents of that theory as Comdr. T. W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., and others. "When we consider," it says, "that the American Navy has always been by the ears, as it were, over the dignity and rights and emoluments of the line and staff, we are sceptical about the officers of the associated twelve sea Powers dwelling together in amity and content." That will always be one of the difficulties of any arrangement to police the world by international agreement. Human nature will not be made over for the purposes of peace. The reply has been made that the amity which characterized the campaign of the Allies against the Chinese in the Pekin relief expedition ten years ago shows the possibility of harmonious action by the Powers in the interest of world peace.

The general drift of opinion at the annual meeting of the Institute of Naval Architects in London on April 5, cable despatches say, was to the effect that the use of aeroplanes would have no greater influence upon the limitation of the size of battleships than had the torpedo. The best defense against aerial attack would be found in counter-attack by airships. Mr. Arnold Hills, head of the shipbuilding company that recently launched the Super-Dreadnought Thunderer, was emphatic in the opinion that motor battleships without stokers, boilers and funnels would be afloat within five years. Internal combustion propulsive machinery is being fitted in some of the newest submarines for the British navy and Reginald McKenna stated in the House of Commons on April 5 that the suitability of this type of machinery for other warships was receiving the earnest attention of the admiralty.

Cir. 3, March 22, 1911, Office of the Commissary General, publishes a table showing the actual quantities, per 100,000 rations, that were issued and sold (of each article mentioned) at the maneuvers last year, and may be considered as giving a fair approximation of quantities that would be consumed in future maneuver camps. Some of the ration items are: Beef, 138,836 lbs.; mutton, 366 lbs.; bacon, 18,899 lbs.; corned meat, 3,168 lbs.; fish, cod and mackerel, 88 lbs.; salmon, 966 cans; flour, 96,136 lbs.; bread, hard, 1,734 lbs.; corn meal, 1,384 lbs.; beans, 12,079 lbs. and 896 cans; rice, 5,000 lbs.; potatoes, 158,547 lbs.; onions, 18,377 lbs.; tomatoes, 9,529 cans; prunes, 2,665 lbs.; apples and peaches, 3,645 lbs.; jam, 1,653 cans; coffee, 10,266 lbs.; tea, 154 lbs.; sugar, 36,492 lbs.; milk, evaporated, 13,392 cans; vinegar, 327 gals.; pickles, 297 gals.; salt, 6,523 lbs.; pepper, 1,238 cans; butter, 3,135 lbs.; lard, 3,691 lbs.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer has designated Naval Constr. G. H. Rock, now on duty at the Boston Navy Yard; Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Tardy, now in the Engineering class at Annapolis, and Paymr. Charles Conard as members of a board on scientific management to study the different methods employed by the experts on this subject in different commercial establishments. The board will work in conjunction with Mr. Harrington Emerson, Mr. H. L. Gantt and Mr. Charles Day, who are now studying our navy yards, and will prepare for adoption in the navy yards the best methods of shop management and practice suited to our needs. They will prepare for use in the yards changes in methods which the scientific management experts recommend and will recommend step by step improvements which they find in successful use commercially.

The spring meeting of the Maryland United Hunts (Patapsco, Green Spring Valley and Elkridge Hunt Clubs) is to be held at Pimlico, Md., May 30, June 1 and 3, 1911. The Army Mounted Service Cup, offered by the Washington Jockey Club, will be run Thursday, June 1. Six furlongs. Purse \$300 and cup for horses belonging to troops and batteries of U.S. Cavalry and U.S. Field Artillery, serving in the Departments of the East and the Gulf, and to be ridden by enlisted men of these organizations; \$25 to the rider of the winner; \$100 to the troop or battery fund of the winner; \$100 to the athletic fund of the post of the winner; \$15 to the rider of the second horse; \$30 to the troop or battery fund of the second horse; \$10 to the rider of the third horse, and \$20 to the troop or battery fund of the third horse. The cup to be inscribed with the name of the winner, the name and rank of the rider, his troop or battery and regiment, and to be held in the custody of the troop or battery for one year, when it shall again be competed for, and to become the property of the troop or battery which shall win it for three years, not necessarily consecutively. Riders to wear olive drab service uniform, with cap, and horses to be equipped with regulation saddles and bridles. Catch weights. Entries, giving name of horse, its troop, battery or regiment, will be limited to one horse from each troop or battery, and to one horse from the non-commissioned staff and band of each of the regiments of Cavalry and Field Artillery whose headquarters are serving on the two departments, and will be submitted by the organization commander to the secretary of the Maryland United Hunts, Mr. D. Sterrett Gittings, 707 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md., by May 20, 1911. The 1907 winner at Bennings was Gregg, ridden by Saddler James G. Magrath, Troop G, 113th Cav.; 1908, 1909, no race; 1910, winner at Pimlico, Acme, ridden by Corpl. Thomas Kane, Troop A, 15th Cav. The above race is run in accordance with the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association and Hunts Committee, and of the usual conditions of the meeting.

According to the newspaper of the U.S. Marines stationed on the Isthmus of Panama, the Camp Elliott Men, the reduction of the percentage of sick in the command from 7.37 to 1.35 per cent. in the last five years is a tribute to the efforts of the medical officers and their staff of assistants attached to the post, which have resulted in making the post station the healthiest spot in the Zone. The total average complement for the year was 386.62. In the month of December last there were no cases of malaria in the sick bay, an unprecedented thing in the history of the camp. This gratifying improvement is largely due to the system of using quinine. Taking quinine is no longer compulsory except in the case of men who have had malaria at the post. The lowering of the malaria rate is also due to the oiling of mosquito breeding places, to keeping the grass well trimmed and to watching the sanitary conditions carefully. The athletic meet on Feb. 18 was held with great success. The following acted as officials: Referee, 1st Lieut. R. L. Shepard; track judges, 1st Lieut. W. W. Buckley and 2d Lieut. Donald F. Duncan; field judges, 1st Lieuts. Harold F. Wirgman and Edward H. Conger; timekeepers, 1st Lieut. R. L. Shepard and 2d Lieut. T. S. Clarke; starter, 2d Lieut. Richard H. Tebbs, jr.; marshal and inspector, 1st Lieut. E. S. Willing; scorer, J. D. Safford; clerk of course, Sergt. Charles H. Volz; announcer, Corpl. John W. McDonald. The four-fifths of a mile company relay race was won by A, time, 3 m. 21.25s. A men were in front, too, in the relay for four-men teams. Co. D, on account of rifle practice and being in camp at the range, did not compete. In view of the way Co. A gathered in the firsts one may suppose that the statement, "We are the invincibles," under "Co. B Notes," is intended to be taken in a Pickwickian sense.

The El Paso Herald, which is now viewing our Army at close range, says: "Uncle Sam has the greatest army in the world. It is not the largest and it may not be the most perfectly drilled or equipped, but the personnel is the highest—and compulsory military service is not practiced. Enlistment is voluntary in the United States, and the men are all of a high type. They have proved it here on the border. Patrolling the dusty, weary desert strip of country along the international line, no diversion but looking out on the pigstys and cowlots of the native Mexicans, among whose jackals they are camped in unsanitary proximity, they go about their duty with the same thoroughness every day. There is never any grumbling; there is no rough or boisterous conduct when the men have a few hours off to themselves. They have comported themselves in a degree that has been highly commendable. They have a task that is far from pleasant or entertaining, one that is decidedly monotonous and tiresome, yet there have been no desertions and no conduct that was not creditable to the Army as a whole. Mexican soldiers just across the river, forced to none of these hardships of border guard duty, have to be kept in their barracks under lock and key to prevent desertions; the American soldiers are free to go where they please, without the restraining hand of an officer, yet they remain day in and day out on guard on the bare, sandy banks of the Rio Grande or along the imaginary line through the greasewood, conscientiously and faithfully guarding for their Government against a violation of the neutrality law, enforcing something they personally take very little interest in, yet doing it well because the honor of their country is at stake."

The Scientific American, which has been a strong advocate of the policy of building some of our new warships in government navy yards, has reached the conclusion that conditions have so far changed that, for the future, warship building should be discontinued at the navy yards, and all contracts for new construction should be given to the private yards. "To-day," it says, "ton for ton, we are building as quickly and as cheaply as the leading yards of Great Britain and Europe; and the Government is getting its contract-built vessels at such a low figure that it is altogether impossible for our navy yards to make any successful competition. The movement for navy-built ships found its most powerful

advocate among the corps of naval constructors. Naturally, they are proud of the results accomplished, and because of their close identification with navy yard development their sympathies would naturally lead them to favor, if they could do so consistently, a continuance of the policy. The naval constructors, however, are now opposed to navy-built ships, and Chief Constructor Watt is on record as stating that the building of the New York at the Brooklyn Navy Yard will involve an additional outlay of over a million and a half dollars above what she would cost if built by private contractors. Furthermore, the policy inaugurated under Secretary Meyer's administration, of composing our Atlantic Fleet of divisions of five, with one ship at a time of each division proceeding to the navy yard for annual overhaul, has had the good effect of distributing the repair work more evenly throughout the year. Another argument for this change of opinion is the necessity of sustaining private shipyards, which are all but starving for want of work because of the mistaken policy with reference to refusing government aid to our great shipbuilding establishments. It is quite conceivable that the ultimate fortunes of the next great war will depend upon the degree in which the yards are manned and equipped to meet the heavy strain that will be put upon them."

In the driving of the last few interlocking steel piles of the last twenty caissons forming the enclosing wall of the huge basin or cofferdam surrounding the wreck of the Maine, the first stage in the great work of exposing and ultimately removing the shattered hull of the battleship was brought to a successful close last week. The work was unmarked by a single mishap. The second stage, that of filling the caissons as fast as completed with mud, clay and rock dredged from the harbor bottom, has been going on for some time as fast as circumstances would permit, and now that the ring of caissons is completed is being pushed forward. It is expected that the filling of the caissons will be completed by the end of April, and after that the most interesting stage of the work, that of pumping out the great basin and leaving exposed the hull of the ship, will begin. Capt. Harley B. Ferguson, C.E., U.S.A., is the engineer officer in immediate charge of the operations. As soon as the wreck is fully exposed the search for bodies will take precedence of every other consideration. It is considered certain that when this stage of the work is reached a warship will be ordered to Havana to receive the bodies and transport them to their final resting place.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the New York Assembly is considering the introduction of a bill along the lines of Assemblyman Brooks's idea of establishing a state military institute at Peekskill. The bill would permit free scholarship to the extent of 250 students, each student to be appointed to the institute on the nomination of each Senator and Assemblyman, and 300 pay students could be accommodated. The bill reducing the term of enlistment from five to three years has passed the Assembly and is on its third reading in the Senate. The Committee on Military Affairs has favorably reported twenty-seven bills encouraging recruiting in the state service and "making more pleasant the life of a militiaman," as Assemblyman Cuvillier puts it. In our issue of Jan. 21, 1911, page 591, we referred to the value of military schools supported by the government, and suggested that when the time comes for the closing of the homes for disabled Volunteer soldiers they might be profitably turned into centers of military instruction for the youth of the country. These schools might aim at West Point standards of proficiency or they might be carried on as feeders to the Military Academy.

Civil Engr. Frederick R. Harris, U.S.N., on duty at the navy yard, New York, in connection with the construction of the big drydock there, lectured before the members of the Downtown Taxpayers' Association at Brooklyn April 10. A large gathering listened to the talk, which was illustrated by photographs in colors. The subject of the lecture was "The Navy Ashore and the Brooklyn Navy Yard." Mr. Harris declared the docking facilities of the local navy yard were inadequate. He said if more docking space was secured a greater number of ships could go to the yard to be repaired and consequently more money would be expended in Brooklyn. As it is now very few of the big ships can get into the yard promptly, having to await their turn. The extra docking space would not only mean more ships to be repaired, but would necessitate an increase of the working force. The Association adopted resolutions urging the purchase of sufficient land west of the navy yard to permit the docking of the entire Atlantic Fleet at one time. The proposal to buy the triangle bounded by Sands, Washington and Fulton streets was condemned. It was stated that certain city officials owned property in that area and wanted to sell it at a good price. The Association asks that the money with which it is proposed to purchase the property be used toward buying and improving all the territory between the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge and the plaza of the Manhattan Bridge.

In the announcement of the semi-centennial celebration on April 21 next of the departure of the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., to the front in 1861, the Veteran Association of that organization makes Lincoln say, in his famous Gettysburg speech of Nov. 19, 1863, "That this nation, under God, might have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth." In the facsimile copies of that speech in the handwriting of Lincoln, published at the time of the celebration of the centennial of his birth, on Feb. 12, 1909, the words "under God" did not appear. One of these facsimiles was published by the New York Times. It seems to be the fate of great addresses, like other great pieces of literature, to be often garbled, either designedly or innocently, in their travel down the years. Only two or three years ago, at the funeral of a member of the 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in the army, several stanzas, not appearing in the original, were added to the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," an audacity of revi-

sion that met with no public rebuke whatever, showing how callous the public becomes after a time.

Speaking of the military maneuvers in Texas, the New York Medical Journal says: "The Medical Service in particular should profit by this opportunity. It is with regret that we note that only one medical officer was named among the first quota assigned to duty from the National Guard of the state of New York. We have no doubt that the medical officers of the National Guard have been quite as prompt as the line officers to tender their services. Certainly, so far as the medical officers of the National Guard of New York, of Illinois and of two or three other states are concerned, they are as eager to perfect themselves in military training as the line officers. Whatever may be the cause for so slender a representation of the medical department of the National Guard of New York among the first quota assigned to duty, we sincerely hope that this cause will be removed, and that every medical officer in the National Guard will seek and be given an opportunity to observe the practical operations of the Army in the field in Texas."

The Association of Military Surgeons has issued in brochure form the essay of Major Thomas L. Rhoads, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on "Blank Forms for the Internal Administration of Army General Hospitals." In time of peace there are only a few general hospitals, there being at present only four, but in the brief Spanish-American War eighteen were established, and in the four years of the Civil War there were 499 in the Union Army. Some of these had more than 3,000 patients under treatment at one time. "Without special preliminary experience a medical officer may be called upon to establish a G.H. of considerable capacity, and the administration of it may be left to the resource of the officer assuming command." It may require months to work out the details of the administration of the newly established plant, and the purpose of Major Rhoads in preparing the blank forms is to facilitate the work of such organization. The forms were compiled during his service as adjutant at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, and have been in satisfactory use there for more than a year.

The international polo matches will be held on the Meadowbrook polo field, Westbury, Long Island, N.Y., May 31, June 3, and, if necessary, a final game June 7. Officers who are members of the several Army polo clubs who intend to be present may apply for badges entitling them to admission to the grounds to Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., Army delegate for polo, War College, Washington, D.C. Whether complimentary seats for members will be available is not yet determined. Requests should be made by May 1. The schedule of prices for reservations for the entire series of games is as follows: West stand—Boxes, \$150 to \$200; seats, \$10. East stand—Boxes, \$75; seats, \$5. If all reservations are not sold for the series near the time of the games boxes and seats for single games will be sold. Applications for reservations may be made to the secretary, National Polo Association, 29 Broadway, New York. A place will be set aside where the games can be seen at fifty cents admission.

The board of officers of the 13th Regiment, C.A.C., N.G.N.Y., on April 11 decided to lease a tract of land 200 by 800 feet in the Bath Beach section of Brooklyn. The ground extends to the water front, and to the west is Fort Hamilton; in fact, Battery Mendenhall is within a stone's throw. Here the coast artillerymen will establish an athletic field and summer camp. On the north end will be laid out a six-lap track and tennis courts, while the summer camp will be on the shore end. Conical tents will be put up so that about 200 men can be accommodated with sleeping quarters. The proximity to the fort is expected to result in the men availing themselves of the invitation of the Army officers to practice with the coast artillery guns. The work of preparing the grounds will begin at once, and it is has been suggested that the athletic annex of the big regiment be opened with a large tournament about Decoration Day.

"It was, in any case, impossible that war could take place between Russia and China," says the London Army and Navy Gazette, "for even if Russia had re-occupied Kuldja or entered Mongolia, which she would not unless obliged to do so, a state of war would not have existed. China has no force in East Turkestan, or elsewhere, at all capable of resistance to the Russians, and Russia wants peace with China. Russia's action is merely in defense of the interests of her own subjects in Chinese territory or on the frontier. China has, unfortunately for her, a bad President of the Wai-wu-pu, Prince Ching. He neglects his duty and delegates his negotiations to his assistants. Of the latter, Hu-wei-te, an accomplished gentleman of Western education, is remarkable for good sense and true patriotism."

A practical trial of an experimental combat wagon and manual of supply has been ordered made under the direction of Major George W. McIver, 9th U.S. Inf., at the camp of the Provisional Brigade near San Diego, Cal. The quartermaster's department has shipped from the Presidio of Monterey to the camp of the Provisional Brigade one wagon, one set of wheel harness with pack saddle, one complete set artillery harness and ten empty ammunition boxes (new type) required for the trials.

The lower house of the Pennsylvania state Legislature on April 5 passed a bill punishing persons who refuse to admit men in the U.S. Army or Navy uniform to amusement places; also a bill granting brevet rank to officers of Pennsylvania regiments in the Civil War.

The Massachusetts Senate, by a vote of 22 to 13, on April 4 rejected the bill to provide for an equestrian statue of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. The statue was to have been erected in the State House grounds.

GREAT BRITAIN'S COLOR LINE.

In our issue of March 4 we said that until the secret of race prejudice and color prejudices is discovered it will be idle to seek to change the relations of nations by the pronouncements of peace societies and world parliaments. Strong confirmation of the truth of this view is shown by the attitude of the English people and the whites of South Africa toward the blacks in the Kaffir section. For years some of the severest rebukes of lynchings in the Southern states of America have come from the English press, but these critics are now face to face with a problem like that which has been the despair of sociologists in the United States. In certain parts of South Africa whites are few and Kaffirs many. In Rhodesia there are barely 20,000 whites to 600,000 Kaffirs. According to South African law, resembling the statutes of our own Southern states, the crime of criminal assault of a black upon a white woman is punishable with death. Recently a black native, convicted of such a crime and sentenced to death, was reprieved by Lord and Governor General Gladstone, son of the former Premier of Great Britain, who is alleged to have said in a private letter that it was "time the Rhodesian women learned to lock their doors and windows at night." This action of the head of the government put Rhodesia in a state of frenzied rage, which gave birth to such expressions as that "the action of the Governor General was the most dangerous exercise of the prerogative with which the representative of the Crown in South Africa is invested." Some South Africans may refer to Lord Gladstone as a carpetbagger, on the theory that he knows little of the character of the black men of the country, having come, as did some of the governors of the Southern states immediately after the Civil War, into a strange country.

The London Daily Mail, awakened by the danger to women, which is lessened by the fear of certain death, apologizes for the condemnation which has been visited upon American communities following lynchings in the following comment upon the Rhodesian case: "We in this country often condemn the American habit of lynching negroes who have assaulted white women. The excuse of Americans is that the law is slow and uncertain. In the British dominions it is swift and sure. Lord Gladstone has taken away that security which has hitherto allowed the law to follow its course. If he is so unwise as to perpetuate this error, the result will be that the people in South Africa will follow the example of America, and lynching will take the place of law. If Lord Gladstone has been moved by reasons of humanity, the sooner he is made to understand that what may be humanity in Great Britain is inhumanity in South Africa the better will it be for the peace of South Africa and for his own reputation." It is by no means to extenuate lynching to call attention to the danger of that practice arising if weak-minded sentimentality is to govern the adjustment of the relations of the sexes. The controversy over the color question in the United States ought to have made it plain to the Governor General that in all matters involving the sexual relation between the races an absolutely inflexible rule must be followed, else the situation will get beyond control, and a war of extermination may result. As has been well said: "The mischief in South Africa is to be laid at the door of those misguided sentimentalists or inefficient officials through whose opposition or supineness retributive justice is allowed to fail." This condition in South Africa is one that should make Mr. Carnegie and his disciples see that there are other "foul blots" on our civilization than war, and that, if he can succeed in getting rid of these, perhaps war will disappear as a natural result. This straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel is a characteristic of these times, as well as of the days of St. Matthew.

Students of ethnology will do well to note that revolutionary theories about race amalgamation are springing up coincidentally with the activities of the "peace" crusaders. The reason why these radical opinions come to the surface at the same time is not far to seek. Our institutions of learning are developing a set of men who entirely lose sight of the concrete conditions of human environment in contemplating the beauty of abstract propositions of generalized truth. Such a kind of man is Prof. Alexander F. Chamberlain, assistant professor, department of anthropology, Clark University, Worcester, Mass. In a letter to the New York Times, published on March 10, this instructor of youth not only came out boldly for the indiscriminate mixing of whites and blacks, but denounced the present segregation of whites and blacks, saying: "This final breed of mankind will comprehend the black man by the same right as the yellow, the red, the brown and the white. The perpetual segregation of the negro in democratic America is, fortunately, as impossible as it is absurd, unjust and unscientific. * * * Let no one believe that anthropologists are of opinion that the white race is going down to destruction through miscegenation." Professor Chamberlain can give his theories a practical test right at home. Let him urge Clark to throw open its doors and give equal social equality to negroes and whites. Let him begin a crusade in his own institution, within sight of the windows of his study where he has thought out his beautiful theories, and he will find that the mixed-blood era whose dawn he can see illuminating the skies of human progress is as far off as ever, and that his campaign for the intermarriage of the races will tend suddenly to curtail his influence at Clark. In the actual working out of his lovely theories we believe Professor Chamberlain would be much like the New England gentleman who visited West Point some years ago to see his son, who was a cadet. A colored cadet was then at the Military Academy. When the visitor saw the negro he went up to the Superintendent and very patronizingly said he was "glad, glad, indeed, sir, to see that this great school is broad enough to waive all considerations of color." "Ah," replied the Superintendent, with a suspicious twinkle in his eyes, "you have just arrived in time. We have had trouble in finding a cadet to room with the colored man, but now we'll arrange to have him room with your son. Thank you very much." The Superintendent turned around as if to give an order, but the visitor interrupted with a sputter of expostulations. "No, no, that would never do. I couldn't think of such a thing," he protested, showing what became of his fine-spun theories when he faced the actuality.

In the French Chamber of Deputies March 21 the reporter for the army estimates explained that in proposing the institution of a commemorative medal for the

survivors of the war of 1870 the government had, after considerable hesitation, yielded to the urgent representation of Parliament. The budget committee, for its part, desired to associate itself with the project, provided that the date "1870-1871," which had a painful sound in patriotic ears, were not inscribed on the medal, but the words "Aux Combattants de la Défense Nationale."

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF CIVIL WAR.

This week being the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Civil War the daily papers are devoting much attention, in illustrated and other articles, to the attack upon and surrender of Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, S.C., April 13, 1861, which roused the blood of the North to fever heat and set their legions on the march to avenge the insult to the national flag.

Speaking of the fall of Fort Sumter General Hagood, of South Carolina, who took part in the attack on the fort, in his memoirs noticed elsewhere, says: "From a military point of view its defense was contemptible—to realize how contemptible one need only look to the ruins of the same work held later in the war by Rhett, Elliott and Mitchell, without a gun to reply to Gillmore's 200 Parrotts, or a casement to shelter them, save such as they themselves tunneled in the debris, working under a merciless fire. The tenacity of purpose which could avail itself of passive resistance and fight for time had no place in their defense. A formidable fleet lay idly by and witnessed the bombardment and surrender without an effort either by force or stratagem to aid the garrison. * * * Major Anderson was himself a Democrat of the State's Rights school, a Kentuckian by birth and a son-in-law of Duncan L. Clinch, who had tendered his commission to the United States Government years ago, when its mandates were about to place him in antagonism to the sovereignty of Georgia. On the other hand, he was a trained soldier of the Regular Army, with all of a soldier's ideas of honor. Thus situated, with his orders, such as they were, emanating from the tricky and shuffling demagogues who filled the high places at Washington; himself for some time cut off from communication with his headquarters, and the fleet (which was in direct communication with it, and which was there for nothing if not to assist him) lying idly in his view, and moving no hand to help him, no wonder that he made only such a defense as could by possibility warrant an honorable surrender."

This testimony is interesting, coming from a Southern writer. How true it is may be seen from the extracts which follow from official communications passing between General Anderson and the War Department at Washington from Nov. 23, 1860, when Buchanan was still President, to April 18, 1861, scarcely six weeks after Lincoln had taken command:

Nov. 23, 1860, General Anderson wrote: "I need not say how anxious I am—indeed determined, so far as honor will permit—to avoid collision with the citizens of South Carolina. Nothing, however, will be better calculated to prevent bloodshed than our being found in such an attitude that it would be madness and folly to attack us. * * * If we neglect to strengthen ourselves South Carolina will, unless these works are surrendered on their first demand, most assuredly immediately attack us. I will thank the Department to give me special instructions, as my position here is, rather a politico-military than a military one."

December 1, A.G.O., Washington, S. Cooper, A.G., who left soon after to join the South, wrote: "It is believed from information thought to be reliable that an attack will not be made on your command, and the Secretary (Floyd, another Southern conspirator) has only to refer to his conversations with you, and to caution you that should his convictions unhappily prove untrue your actions must be such as to be free from the charge of initiating a collision."

December 4 General Anderson wrote: "I regret that sufficient soldiers are not in this harbor to garrison these two works! The Government will soon have to decide the question whether to maintain them or to give them up to South Carolina. If it be decided to maintain them troops must instantly be sent, and in large numbers!"

December 6, 1860, General Anderson wrote: "I have not yet commenced leveling off the sand hills which, within 160 yards to the east, command this fort. Would my doing this be construed into initiating a collision? I would thank you also to inform me under what circumstances I would be justified in setting fire to or destroying the houses which afford dangerous shelter to an enemy, and whether I would be justified in firing upon an armed body which may be seen approaching our works."

Dec. 14, A.G.O., S. Cooper, A.G., replied: "The fact of the sand hills being private property and, as is understood, having private residences built upon them, decides the question in the negative."

December 18 General Anderson wrote: "The sand hills referred to are private property, but no houses are built upon them; they are in front of or between houses. I, of course, shall not remove them until convinced that an attack will be made, nor shall I resort to the extreme measure of burning or destroying houses except on the same assurance, and then only such as mask positions where batteries may be erected, or such as, in my opinion, cannot be permitted to remain without endangering my command, which is so small that I cannot afford to spare a man. * * * The sand hills and the houses surrounding the fort will afford safe shelter for sharpshooters, who may, with ordinary good luck, pick off the major part of my little band if we stand to our guns in a few hours."

On Dec. 20 John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, telegraphed to Col. R. E. De Russy: "I have just received a telegraphic despatch informing me that you have removed forty muskets from Charleston Arsenal to Fort Moultrie. If you have removed any arms return them instantly. Answer by telegraph."

To Anderson Floyd wrote Dec. 21: "It is neither expected nor desired that you should expose your own life or that of your men in a hopeless conflict in defense of these forts. If they are invested or attacked by a force so superior that resistance would, in your judgment, be a useless waste of life, it will be your duty to yield to necessity and make the best terms in your power."

Dec. 26, 1860, Major Anderson reported that he had withdrawn to Fort Sumter from Fort Moultrie after disabling its guns and destroying the ammunition.

December 27 J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, telegraphed that there were no orders for this movement and asked why it was made. The same day Anderson

replied that Moultrie was indefensible and he was satisfied that the state authorities were contemplating an hostile act and they immediately took possession of the abandoned fort. The Governor of South Carolina complaining that the withdrawal of its garrison to Sumter was in violation of an agreement with President Buchanan not to reinforce any of the forts in Charleston Harbor. Castle Pinckney, in Charleston Harbor, was seized by the state troops Dec. 27. The Charleston Arsenal was seized Dec. 30, there being no force to defend it.

Jan. 13, 1861, 1st Lieut. Charles R. Woods, 9th Inf., U.S.A., reported from New York that he had gone to Charleston in the Star of the West with 200 recruits, had been fired upon by a masked battery on Morris Island while endeavoring to reach Fort Sumter, and had been forced to return to New York without accomplishing his mission.

April 19 G. V. Fox, Navy Department, reported that his attempt to take provisions to Fort Sumter failed because his convoy of fighting vessels was taken away without information to him.

April 18 Major Anderson reported that after defending Sumter for thirty-four hours against the fire of batteries of mortars and heavy guns he withdrew from Fort Sumter April 19 with the honors of war, the fort being in ruins and on fire from hot shot, no provisions but pork remaining and only four barrels and three cartridges of powder, with no bags for making cartridges.

April 20 Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, wrote expressing the appreciation of the Government of the "judicious and gallant conduct" of Anderson and his command.

October 1 J. G. Foster, captain of Engineers, U.S.A., submitted a long report of the defense and surrender of Sumter. The immediate cause of surrender was the failure of ammunition for the batteries. Three U.S. men-of-war were off the bar, but they made no attempt to aid the fort. With an abundance of provisions and ammunition the fort could have been defended indefinitely. The Confederate general, Beauregard, reported that "if Sumter was properly garrisoned and armed it would be a perfect Gibraltar to anything but constant shelling, night and day, from the four points of the compass." He also reported that at each shot from Sumter his men "would cheer Anderson for his gallantry," and when, April 15, he left the harbor on the steamer Isabel the soldiers of the batteries on Cumming's Point lined the beach, silent and with heads uncovered, while Anderson and his command passed before them, and expressions of scorn at the apparent cowardice of the fleet in not even attempting to rescue so gallant an officer and his command were upon the lips of all." With such material for an army, adds Beauregard, "if properly disciplined, I would consider myself almost invincible against any forces not too greatly superior." He reported that he lost no lives and had but four wounded slightly. No one was seriously injured in Sumter until, in saluting the flag on evacuation, by an accidental explosion one man was killed, two seriously wounded and one slightly. Against the fort were fired 354 10-inch shells, 61 9-inch and 8 8-inch, with 248 64-pound shot, 247 42-pound, 828 32-pound and 405 24-pound, besides 61 32-pound hot shot, in all 2,190 shot and shell in a thirty-four hours' bombardment. After passing into the hands of the Confederates Sumter was held until the end of the war, and in spite of a fierce naval attack with monitors and other ironclads.

ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINATION IN ARMY.

With the assistance of Major George A. Skinner and Capt. Percy L. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., 1st Lieut. John P. Fletcher, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has prepared a description of a safe and rapid method for the administration of anti-typhoid vaccine. In this article, which appears in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Fletcher says:

"Since the introduction into the British army of the inoculation of bacterial vaccine as a prophylactic measure against typhoid fever, by Wright and Leishman, medical officers, both at home and abroad, have become thoroughly convinced of the value of the procedure in the military service; so that anti-typhoid inoculation (or vaccination) can no longer be said to be in the experimental stage. So consistently favorable have recent statistics been that it is safe to say that this method of protection against a dread disease will soon cease to be almost exclusive property of the military organization, but will be accepted and eventually enforced as a safeguard to municipal health."

"In brief, the method used in our Army consists in making three subcutaneous injections, at ten-day intervals, of a killed culture of *B. typhosus*. The vaccine is prepared in the laboratory of the Army Medical School at Washington, D.C., and is sent out in 1 c.c., 5 c.c. and 10 c.c. sealed ampoules, the standard content being 1,000,000,000 dead bacilli per cubic centimeter. The first dose is 0.5 c.c. and the second and third doses 1 c.c. each."

"The vaccination of an entire brigade would appear at first sight to be a rather stupendous task, and, as hypodermics are usually given, would indeed be such; but the Army method, which is the result of facing just such a proposition, has made possible the administration of over 4,000 doses without a single infected arm, and, with two officers working, at the rate of five doses per minute, assisted by four men and one non-commissioned officer."

"It has been suggested that simple plunging of the needle into boiling water or strong solution of phenol or formaldehyde solution is sufficient sterilization; but it is doubtful if the author of such a suggestion would relish being the next man inoculated with that needle after it had been used on a syphilitic. So, in view of the questionable cases bound to appear, each needle was disconnected from the syringe and boiled, a freshly sterilized needle being used on each case."

"Records of each case are kept on cards furnished by the Surgeon General's Office, and for this purpose a sergeant is stationed at a desk just within the door by which the men enter the vaccination room. Coat racks are provided in the hall. The men enter by organizations in as nearly alphabetical order as possible, each with his left arm bare, exposing the lower two-thirds of the arm. The necessary data is given to the sergeant as each man enters the 'scrub-up' line. Here at the first table the arm is scrubbed with green soap and warm water, rinsed, and the subject passes on to the second table, where a second man washes the previously scrubbed area with a 1 to 1,000 solution of mercuric chloride; he then advances to a third table, where the field is rubbed with ninety-five per cent. alcohol, after which he comes to the officer who is to vaccinate him."

"The use of trikresol has been very valuable, not only

was needed for staff duty in the Richmond campaign as aide-de-camp to Generals Merritt and Torbett, in turn, and commissary of musters of the 1st Division Cavalry Corps.

"As such he rode on Sheridan's first raid on Richmond and the second raid to Trevillian Station, where he won a lieutenant colonel's brevet. In discussing the battle of Trevillian Station, Sheridan often remarked that the results were due to 'Jakey Gordon's work.' In the Shenandoah campaign in the fall of '64 he served as commissary of musters of the Cavalry Corps and special inspector of Cavalry, Department of West Virginia, and during the following winter was continued on staff duty, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Shenandoah. From May to November, '65, he served on General Merritt's staff as adjutant and inspector general, and in December, after the Civil War was over, joined his regiment on frontier duty at Fort Dodge, Kas., and remained with it until his promotion to major, in 1867, took him to the 4th Cavalry. Until 1878 he was almost constantly on frontier duty with the 4th and 5th Cavalry, and served brilliantly in the many Indian scouts and campaigns. His final service in the field was in the winter of 1876 with Crooke's command in the expedition against the Sioux following the Custer massacre. The hardships and exposure of that terrible campaign, following twenty-two years of a cavalryman's life of that time, resulted in a physical breakdown, which finally caused his death, and the loss of one of the most widely known and best beloved men in the Army.

"Mrs. Gordon had little of the frontier experience of a cavalryman's wife, as she was married in 1874 and Colonel Gordon died in 1878, her stay on the plains having been at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, when her husband commanded that post in 1875, and after the Sioux war at the post he commanded in Nebraska. According to Mrs. Gordon's expressed wishes, funeral services for her were strictly private, and held, by her direction, in the chapel of Oak Hill, in which cemetery she was interred beside the grave of her husband, the Rev. Dr. Blake, of Christ Church, Georgetown, officiating. Mrs. Gordon is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Mary Spencer Gordon, wife of Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon, of Georgetown, D.C., and Mrs. Esther Spencer Kimball, wife of Rear Admiral William Wirt Kimball, U.S.N., and two brothers, Mr. John Thompson Spencer, of Philadelphia, and Mr. William Alexander Spencer, of Maryland."

AN ARMY GIRL'S SUGGESTION.

An "Army Girl" asks us to publish the suggestion which follows, as to the best method of settling the Mexican difficulty. It opens a brilliant vista of possible delight to our men on duty on our Southern border.

Dear generous, incomparable Mr. Taft, our adorable President: Our neighbors are quarreling, and twenty thousand lonely soldiers and hundreds of beautiful officers by your order are gathered in the Lone Star State.

Dear Mr. Taft, our twentieth century philosopher, who loves peace, not war, and from whose experience wisdom springs even as Minerva sprang from the head of Jupiter, send to Texas us sweethearts and wives twenty thousand strong. Sprinkle the camp with picture hats, red, white and blue hobble skirts, dainty slippers and silk stockings. All the world, including Congress and the diplomats at Washington, will then know you mean love, not war. The Mexicans will look across the border and at once feel how foolish it is to fight, and, in emulation, will fall on each other's neck and pledge eternal love and unity.

Dear Mr. Taft, nothing equals the "therapeutics of suggestion." Remember that nice Philippine trip. The girls were along, and what happy results. Mr. Roosevelt sent the Navy around the world. Sweethearts in every port. Pity the poor soldier boys in Texas, and give the Army a chance and the Army girl.

What has become of those two thousand marines—the great papers have forgotten them? There is a rumor that our men-of-war maliciously dumped them upon a tropical shore for the lions to eat. I know one little girl who would like to go to that shore to see about them, even if she, too, is eaten.

Here's to the health of the very best,
The sailor and soldier in one;
True to our country's every test,
The marine, her loyal son!

ARMY GIRL.

Philadelphia, April 4.

RETIRED OFFICERS AS CIVILIAN APPOINTEES.

We have been favored with a copy of the letter which follows, by Captain Sehon, U.S.A., retired, who now holds the office of Commissioner of Police, Health, Morals, etc., in San Diego, Cal. It will be of interest to all retired officers.

San Diego, Cal., March 7, 1911.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your request for information regarding the contest of my election as Mayor of the city of San Diego, Cal., in 1905, by Mr. D. C. Reed, I have to state as follows:

In April, 1905, I was elected Mayor of this city. Shortly after the election and prior to my taking office Mr. D. C. Reed instituted a suit against me under Sec. 20, Art. IV., of the Constitution of the state of California, which reads as follows:

"Section 20. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or any other power, shall be eligible to any civil office of profit under this state; Provided, that officers in the Militia who receive no annual salary, local officers or postmasters whose compensation does not exceed \$500 per annum shall not be deemed to hold lucrative offices."

I am, and have been since Aug. 15, 1908 (Note: 1908, this no doubt should be 1898, though I have made no effort to have matter verified by Captain Sehon—J. R. W.), a retired officer of the U.S. Army, having been retired from active service, effective that date, as a captain. The contention advanced by Mr. D. C. Reed and the political machine in this city was that, as a captain on the retired list, I held "office" under the United States, and was therefore ineligible under the Constitution of this state to hold the office of Mayor in this city, which at that time paid a salary of \$100 per month. Though the suit was instituted against me prior to my taking office, I prevented the case from being determined in the Superior Court, Judge Torrance presiding, until after I had taken oath of office, and then the phase of the fight was transferred to ousting me. The Superior Court of San Diego county held that under this provision of the Constitution I was ineligible to hold the office of Mayor. I appealed the case to the

District Court of Appeals of the state of California, Second Appellate District, where the case is filed as No. 113, D. C. Reed, contestant and respondent, vs. John L. Sehon, defendant and appellant.

The District Court of Appeals reversed the finding of the Superior Court of San Diego county, and declared that, though I was a retired officer, I, in fact, held no office; that my retirement was, in effect, in the form of a pension for past services rendered, and that I was, as the court expressed it, a "ci-devant" officer, in effect, formerly an officer, and confirmed by right to the office. This case was filed in the district as the Los Angeles No. 1851, Civil No. 113.

D. C. Reed, through his attorneys, applied to the Supreme Court of the state of California for a writ petitioning for a rehearing of this case. The state Supreme Court declined to issue a writ for a rehearing and confirmed the finding of the Appellate Court. I think the precedent was clearly established in this state that a retired officer, as such, does not hold public office, and unless there is something in the municipal charter of the place in which he lives prohibiting such retired officers from holding office, a retired officer of the Army and Navy is eligible to any office in this state.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) JOHN L. SEHON,
Supt. Department of Police, etc.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION, U.S.A.

The Army and Navy Union has unanimously endorsed the graded retirement bill for petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, which was recommended by the Navy Department and passed the Senate, but failed to be acted on in the busy closing hours of the last House. J. Edwin Browne, National Commander, who has been in Washington, reports that he was assured that if the House would pass it there would not be any delay in getting it through the Senate. This graded retirement bill ought to become a law at a near date, if continuous service men and a trained and efficient personnel is to be induced to remain in the Navy and Marine Corps. We claim that a retired enlisted man, when placed upon the retired list, is never given a discharge from the branch of service in which he is retired, and can be ordered into active service again should the necessity require to perform any duty which his physical condition will permit, and that he therefore dies while in the Service on the retired list or active list, as the case may be; and his widow, if married to him while in active service, should be granted a pension under existing laws. The Army and Navy Union has requested the Secretary of the Interior for a decision and ruling in relation to this. In case of an adverse decision, the Union will try and have the pension laws amended.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and The Bluejacket, having recently been selected by our headquarters as the only official organs of the Army and Navy Union, these two publications will now offer special subscription rates to all our comrades and shipmates in active service or discharged, and who are urged to subscribe and support these publications, and thereby get all the official news of the Order of interest to them. See our advertisement on the editorial page of this issue of the JOURNAL informing you how to join our ranks.

SPUN YARN.

MEMORIES OF CONFEDERATE SERVICE.

An uncle of Capt. Johnson Hagood, of the Army, Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, of the Confederate Service, wrote memoirs during the war, with instructions that they should be held and published fifty years later. General Hagood died a number of years ago, and the memoirs have been published by his wife from the press of The State Company, Columbia, S.C., with a portrait of the author. The book gives much accurate inside history in connection with the defenses of Charleston, S.C., and is of special interest this year, which is being exploited in so many periodicals as the semi-centennial of the outbreak of the Civil War. In a notice of General Hagood the Columbia State said: "Johnson Hagood, we have reason to believe, went into the war knowing that the South would fail, knowing that all its sacrifices of life and wealth and position would be utterly vain. But he believed in the cause of his people, and he led his men into battle as if he had the faith and confidence of a fanatic. His mind was intensely logical and reflective. He was a man who thought hard and reasoned icily; yet he could go against his reason when loyalty demanded."

* * * The story of Hagood's Brigade makes one of the most thrilling and glorious chapters in the military history of South Carolina. It stood of right among the bravest of the brave, and it was what it was because of the courage, the devotion, the military spirit of its indomitable commander. * * * As Comptroller General and Governor of the state he proved his fidelity to civic trust and, after his retirement to private life, to the end he was always the same modest man, loyal to his own conscience and unfaltering in his devotion to what was best for his people and his state."

We regret to find in the introduction to this book an unworthy fling at the late Prof. Francis Lieber as "a renegade Southerner," who was to be suspected of manipulating the Confederate records he was at one time employed to arrange. Dr. Lieber was one of the most honorable and patriotic of men, and he owed no allegiance to the South because of the fact that twenty years of his seventy-two years were spent at Columbia, S.C., as professor of political economy in the South Carolina College. He was born in Berlin, Germany, and had been a professor in Columbia University, New York, for five years when the Civil War broke out. He went halting through life because of a wound he received as a soldier defending his native country, fighting against Napoleon at Ligny and Waterloo. He subsequently took part in the Greek revolution of 1821, and was driven from his native country because his liberal political ideas brought him under suspicion of his government and led to his imprisonment. It was natural that the author of these memoirs should take part with the Southern states, but every instinct of Dr. Lieber's noble nature forbade that he should do so. Under the heading of "Errata" eighty-four errors in the printed text are noted. These are ascribed to mistakes in transcribing the author's MS. There are others, as, for example, Gilmore for Gilmore. We have had six Gilmores in the Army of the United States and three Gillmores. A much worse error is the transformation of Gen. Thomas Jordan,

General Beauregard's chief of staff, into "Gordon." Perhaps it was as well, for Hagood does not hesitate to express uncomplimentary opinions of Jordan, who was certainly eccentric, as we observed during his quasi connection with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL forty years ago.

EMASCULATING THE BOY SCOUTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 4, followed by that in the issue of March 18, in connection with the Boy Scout movement, and entering vigorous protest against the effort being made to wholly eliminate all military features in the Scout training, to emasculate the entire scheme of instruction and bring it down to the level of any non-military club or association of boys, is both forcible and timely.

The Boy Scout movement, with its marvelous success in England, and which in its transportation across sea promised so much for the American boy, seems in grave danger of failure, when considered from the standpoint of the ideals which governed its inception and have carried it forward with such wonderful success up to the present time.

Its success is menaced from two directions: by the devotees of Socialism—an open, active foe on the one hand, whose opposition needs no explanation—and from the insidious assaults within its own ranks of those who, from personal or temperamental reasons, would demilitarize the entire course of Scout training, would take from it the one element which has so far vitalized the whole movement, take from it that which most powerfully appeals to and fascinates every active, healthy minded boy—the love for the military.

That these attacks will succeed is not to be believed. The Boy Scouts of America, whose recent action in their National Council at Washington called from the JOURNAL such emphatic protest, fortunately does not represent the larger and healthier element within the organization itself, or among its admirers and supporters everywhere.

To understand the present state of the Boy Scout movement in this country it may be well to summarize what has already been done. Baden-Powell, in founding the British Boy Scouts, fathered the whole scheme of Boy Scouts the world over. Those who first conceived the idea of an organization here had in mind, while following the general idea of General Baden-Powell, the making of an organization wholly American, in its ideals, methods and the character of instruction, wholly eliminating the Indian games and mimicry of Seton-Thompson and others, and substituting military methods and drill in the elementary instruction of the Scouts.

In May of last year, after the matter had been brought to the attention of many prominent citizens, Army and Navy men and those already interested in work among boys, a meeting was called at the Waldorf-Astoria by James F. MacGrath, who had given much time to the study of the British Scout movement, for the purpose of establishing an American Boy Scout organization. Representatives of the Y.M.C.A. and other organizations interested in work among boys and youths were invited to be present and take part in the deliberations, which they did.

The organization of the American Boy Scouts followed, with Mr. William R. Hearst as president, General O'Beirne as treasurer and James F. MacGrath as secretary, with many well known men of the Army and Navy and in civil life as honorary vice presidents and founders.

With unimportant modifications in phraseology, the oath, motto and the nine articles of the Scout Law of Baden-Powell were adopted, with an additional article making it the duty of a Scout to be a protector of girls and women at all times.

With this organization all the thirty-odd bodies of boy organizations were, for the time being, united. A month later representatives of the Y.M.C.A. withdrew, saying they would attempt to organize a movement of their own within the Y.M.C.A.; that they objected to the word "American," from the fact that Mr. Hearst, who was identified with the organization, was the owner of a newspaper of that name, and it was therefore objectionable. They also objected to any military drill or semblance of it in the organization.

Some time in July the Boy Scouts of America announced itself as a competitor. Up to this time nothing had appeared in print, in newspapers, periodicals or public documents, to indicate that there was any Boy Scout movement other than the American Boy Scouts. To-day these two organizations represent the Boy Scout movement in the United States. It is unfortunate that there should have been any division of effort in a movement like this, with an identity of aims, interests and laws, for the Boy Scouts of America, in separating itself from the parent organization, practically adopted its whole scheme of law and methods, excepting its military feature and in some minor particulars. It is also to be regretted that the Y.M.C.A., which stands for so much that is manly and wholesome in its teaching and leadership among youth and young men in the Services and in civil life, should have taken the stand it did against the use of military methods and means in the training of the young Scouts, when one remembers that the most serious aim in this training is to foster habits of obedience, respect for authority, patriotism and love of country and its flag. The writer knows from personal association with Y.M.C.A. workers all over the land that this action of its representatives in this case does not voice the sentiments of a vast number of the most earnest members, nor is it believed of the organization as a whole.

In November of last year, owing to differences of opinion concerning question of administration and control between the president and board of directors of the American Boy Scouts, Mr. Hearst resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by Gen. James R. O'Beirne, with Charles P. Devare as vice president and James F. MacGrath secretary and managing director, the list of founders and honorary vice presidents being headed by the present Secretary of War, Jacob M. Dickinson.

The organization of American Boy Scouts was founded upon American ideals, follows American thought, and in the preliminary training of the Scouts plants itself squarely upon the idea that nothing can take the place of the military method in inculcating habits of obedience, self-control, respect for authority and patriotism. And that which makes it so potent and vital a factor in dealing with boys of all ages and in widely separated social conditions is the fact that, added to the fascination the military idea has for every healthy-minded boy, it is

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An outbreak by the population of the champagne district, France, during the past week, has called for the presence of military, as some of the phases of the disorder took on the aspect of civil war. The towns of Ai and Epervay were looted and burned by the mobs, who destroyed wine presses and residences alike. Eight thousand wine growers, armed with primitive weapons, attacked both places on April 12. The War Department rushed troops to the scene, and before the close of the day the advance guard of about twelve thousand infantry and cavalry had arrived. The disorders were due to the resentment of the populace growing out of the efforts of the genuine champagne manufacturers to suppress the trade in "fake" wine, which has materially reduced the profits of the legitimate trade. A decision of the French Senate favoring the objectionable champagne precipitated the trouble.

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PLACES FOR EXTRA ARMY OFFICERS.

It has about been decided by the War Department to divide the officers to be detailed as instructors for the state Militia equally between the ranks of major, captain and first lieutenant. If this plan is followed only the first lieutenants will be sent to the Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth, and the other officers will be available immediately for service with the Militia.

A number of other changes in the original plans for these details have practically been agreed to. Only Infantry officers will be detailed to the states. According to the tentative plans now adopted, forty-seven officers from the Infantry arm will be assigned to the various states and territories.

Instructors for the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery will be detailed at large, and will be sent from place to place as required by this duty. The officers in the Division of Militia Affairs are now engaged in working out the plans for the detail of instructors at large. As Congress did not provide the number of officers recommended by the Department in the Extra Officers bill, as it passed last session it will be impossible to comply with all the requests for instructors. There is an increased demand from a number of other sources for the extra officers recently authorized. During the past five or six months a great many colleges have added military tactics to the curriculum. They have not only made formal application at the War Department for instructors, but are bringing Congressional influence to bear upon the Secretary for the detail of officers. In the past week four of such applications have been received by the War Department. It has been found almost impossible to refuse any request for college details, and, aside from this, officers of the War Department are inclined to hold the opinion that in no place can an officer be of more service in the distribution of military knowledge than at a college.

There is also an urgent need for additional officers in the Signal Corps to do aeronautical work. Brigadier General Allen, Chief Signal Officer, has asked for volunteers for this service, and after he receives a list of officers who are willing to do this duty he will make formal application for their detail. There is no doubt that General Allen could use more officers in duty with aeroplanes than can be spared by the War Department.

With such demands upon the War Department it is apparent that it has already more places for extra officers than were authorized by the last Congress. The first batch to go to the Militia and colleges will take at least half of the extra officers authorized by the bill. It has already become evident to members of the General Staff that very little relief from the shortage of officers in the Army will be afforded by the Extra Officers bill.

After the graduation of the next class from West Point there will still be between 100 and 125 vacancies in the Army to fill from civil life. Not since the authorization of the increase of the Army after the Spanish-American War has the War Department been called upon to commission so many officers from civil life. It is the intention to give the widest notice of these vacancies, so as to attract attention to the opportunity offered educated young men to secure commissions in the Army. At the same time the standard of examinations will be raised above anything that civilians have been called upon to pass in former years. To give young men of moderate circumstances an opportunity to secure commissions examinations will be held at all the large military posts. This is done to decrease the expenses of candidates. A preference will be given to officers of the state Militia. While National Guard officers will be required to pass the examinations, they will be first on the list to be commissioned, and their service with the Militia will be taken into consideration by the examiners. The examinations will be held about Sept. 1, 1911. Applications must be addressed to the Adjutant General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., with testimonials as to moral character and fitness for the position. Candidates must be citizens between twenty-one and twenty-seven years of age, and must pass a prescribed physical and mental examination. Graduates of colleges and universities and of institutions having Army officers as instructors are exempt from this examination, which will be conducted at a number of military posts, so that candidates can be examined near their homes. Candidates qualifying will be classed as follows: (1) Honor graduates of institutions having Army officers as professors, one graduate from not to exceed ten institutions to be so rated each year; (2) other graduates of such institutions and members of the Organized Militia of not less than three years' creditable service; (3) other civilians. Those who make a general average of eighty-

five per cent. will be graded in each class according to merit and a sufficient number selected to fill vacancies, giving them preference in the order named above. If any vacancies remain they will be filled by selection in the order of merit and without regard to class from the whole list of candidates whose general average in the competitive mental examination is seventy-five per cent. or more.

PROSPECT OF NAVY PERSONNEL LEGISLATION

It is possible that steps will be taken in this session of Congress toward the enactment of some important Navy personnel legislation. No bill will be reported, nor will there be any attempt to secure the passage of such a bill through the House, but it is proposed by some of the more influential members of the House Committee to agree upon the terms of a bill which will be reported at the beginning of the next regular session. At least, serious consideration will be given by the House Committee to this subject. Chairman Padgett, it is known, thinks that during the special session, when the committee will not be called upon to handle an appropriation bill, will be an excellent time to consider personnel legislation. Up to this time the House Committee has scarcely given even perfunctory attention to the recommendations of the Navy Department for personnel legislation. The committee listened respectfully to what Secretary Meyer and Capt. Roy C. Smith had to say at the different hearings and asked them to submit statements upon the subject, but never took any steps toward the formulation of a bill. It is doubtful whether any member of the committee has ever read the carefully prepared statements from the Navy Department.

But after the committee has organized for this session it will take up the subject of personnel legislation. From the sentiment expressed by the members of the committee there is no prospect of the passage of the bill in the form in which it comes from the Navy Department. There is an impression in the committee that the Department bill will result in too great an increase in the expense of maintaining the Navy personnel. The older members of the committee who have given the subject thought are convinced that the Navy should have some relief, but in their opinion the Department bill goes too far.

As was stated in our last issue, the question of reorganization will also receive serious consideration. The Secretary will be asked to explain the operation of his scheme, even if no bill should be formulated by the committee. The new members of the House Naval Affairs Committee will naturally want to acquaint themselves with some of the intricacies of this great problem. Sooner or later they will be called upon to report on a bill for the reorganization of the Navy. All agree that either Secretary Meyer's plan or some other plan should be legalized by an act of Congress. According to the views of the members of Congress, Secretary Meyer's plan is now on trial, and before it can become effective permanently some legislation must be enacted. In order to act intelligently the new members of the committee must go over the entire subject, and this can be done better at a hearing than in any other way.

CONSOLIDATION OF ARMY SUPPLY CORPS.

The first bill that has been introduced by Representative Hay, of Virginia, since he has become chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs (H.R. 1696, published April 8, page 955), appears to be destined to become a law. At least, the new chairman of the House Committee has started a movement which will result in some legislation providing for a reorganization of the supply departments of the Army.

Although Mr. Hay's bill deals with an old subject, the time seems to be ripe for some legislation along this line. His bill has been drawn up with great care, and although it has been scrutinized very carefully by officers at the War Department, so far no serious objections have been offered to its provisions. The principle of the bill is generally approved by the officers who have given the subject attention. It is acknowledged that there is a great deal of work done by the supply departments which is duplicated. Although the officers of the Department are inclined to believe that Mr. Hay has overestimated the saving that will result from the passage of the bill, they admit that it cannot but result in some reductions in the expenses of maintaining the Army.

It has been suggested that the consolidation of the Quartermaster, Subsistence and Pay Departments would create a powerful bureau in the War Department. The supply corps provided for in Mr. Hay's bill would disburse all moneys appropriated for the maintenance of the Army. This, it has been suggested, would make the new corps overshadow the rest of the Army, and might have a demoralizing effect upon the organization. But in this connection attention is called to the Corps of Engineers, which has for years had charge of the expenditure of millions on river and harbor work. This has been done with honor to the Army and to the satisfaction of the country at large.

The fact that the Hay bill will result in economies will make it a very strong measure before Congress. The Democratic leaders are out for a record in economy, and with the endorsement of the War Department Mr. Hay's bill will find clear sailing in the House at least. It is not only in line with recent industrial developments of civil life, but creates a supply corps something like those that are maintained in the English, German and

French armies. Commissary Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, under the authority of the Secretary of War, conducted in 1907 an investigation of the supply departments of the European armies. As is set forth in his annual report for 1908, he found that there existed in the armies of the three great Powers supply systems of a general character similar to the one provided for in the Hay bill. General Sharpe, in the same report, recommended the consolidation of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments. The Hay bill goes one step further, and includes the Pay Department. Some of the officers of the Department are of the opinion that this strengthens the bill, as the Pay Department is naturally part of the organization of a supply corps. It is included in the supply systems of the European armies, and if there is to be a general reorganization it should be taken in.

PEACE HYSTERIA AND WAR "SCARES."

We should not be surprised to learn any day of the amalgamation of the New York Evening Post and our whimsical contemporary, Life, for the erstwhile sober twilight daily is developing a humorous side which, if continued much longer, will entitle it to rank among the metropolitan comic weeklies. Life has never published anything, in its long side-splitting career, more genuinely laughable than the special despatch from the Post's Washington correspondent, "E. G. L.," dated April 12, announcing the "need of an inquiry to discover the identity of the makers of war scares," and solemnly proclaiming the existence of a criminal conspiracy for the purpose of bringing on a war between the United States and Japan. Following this hysterical statement, the Post's correspondent gravely asserts that there is a "plain and instant necessity for fathoming the diabolical motive behind the incendiary reports and ascertaining whether persons interested in the manufacture and sale of arms and armaments, powder and ammunition, are responsible, or whether it is merely a formless hysteria."

There is no need of a Congressional inquiry. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has already conducted an inquiry, and finds that the Post's correspondent has suggested the cause of the war "scares" in mentioning a "formless hysteria." It is hysteria, that is behind these "scares," and the Evening Post and other emotional sheets are the daily victims of the disease. It is they who manufacture war scares, by denouncing every legitimate effort to increase the Army and Navy as an "inciter of war," or "an invitation to war," or "a breeder of international hatred," or a suggestion that war is impending. It is they who see in every annual estimate for the Army and Navy appropriations a well developed plan to enrich the manufacturers of the supplies which the Services will need. It is they who proclaim from the housetops that the United States means war every time it puts a battleship overboard or graduates a class at the Military Academy.

We are waiting for this hysteria to take another form and develop attacks upon the officials of New York city for issuing warnings against the dangers to life in the fire traps of the metropolis. If the Post will only transfer "E. G. L." from Washington to Manhattan Island his highly imaginative mind will doubtless discover that there is a "criminal conspiracy on foot among the manufacturers of fire escapes, fire extinguishers and firemen's uniforms and apparatus to keep alive this agitation for protection against fire," and, with the native ability of an Evening Post crusader to smell out a mare's nest, he will bracket Fire Chief Croker and Chief of Staff Wood in one vast scheme to profit by playing upon the people's fears.

For the purpose of formulating a Militia Pay bill to be recommended to Congress, Major General Wood, Chief of Staff, and a number of the members of the General Staff held a conference in Washington on April 11 and 12 with the adjutants general of the larger states. While considerable progress was made toward an understanding, some differences of opinion as to the provisions of the bill still exist between the officers of the Army and the National Guard. It is expected that an agreement will eventually be reached, and that a bill will be sent to Congress which will have the united support of the War Department and the state Militia. It is understood that some of the National Guard officers object to the suggestions of the General Staff that a list of the officers and enlisted men be kept at the War Department, with the view to determining what officers and organizations should enter the service of the Federal Government in the time of war without change in their rank and organization. As heretofore explained, the War Department is of the opinion that the Militia should attain a certain standard of proficiency before it is authorized to draw pay under the bill from the Federal Government. When the officers and enlisted men have complied with the requirements of the law their names are to be placed on a list to be kept by the Adjutant General. When the name of a member of the National Guard is on the list he is entitled to be called into the Service at the same rank which he holds in the Organized Militia. The War Department will have no authority to change his rank when he is called out any more than it has the right to deprive an officer or enlisted man in the Regular Establishment of his rank. It is insisted by some of the officers of the National Guard that this matter should be entirely in the hands of the governors of the states. They argue that the governors should have the authority to say who should respond to the call of the General

Government, and if there is any list to be kept it should be in the hands of the state authorities. There were some other differences between members of the General Staff and the officers of the National Guard, but these have all been adjusted. General Wood is anxious to come to some agreement with the officers of the Organized Militia, so that a Militia Pay bill can be considered at this session. While the members of the House Committee are not inclined to report out a bill at the extra session, they are ready to consider it and get a bill into shape to be reported immediately upon the convening of Congress in regular session.

Mr. Rayner, Democratic Senator from Maryland, in a speech in the Senate April 13, came to the defense of President Taft against the criticism to which he has been subjected because of his action with reference to Mexico. Some of the points in Mr. Rayner's speech were these: "I am satisfied that whatever he (the President) does will not only be necessary and proper to be done, but will, in his opinion, be for the best interests of the country. If the liberty or the personal rights of our citizens in Mexico or anywhere else are interfered with * * * and the government in which the trouble occurs is either unwilling to protect them or has not the power to do so, we have the right, and it is our duty, to resort to various methods plainly recognized by the usages of international law. It is my own positive conviction that there is no danger, presently or remotely, of any war between Japan and the United States. I am willing to admit that if Japan is entering into negotiations for coaling stations and bases for naval supplies for military purposes, with Mexico, we are entitled to know what these negotiations are. Guam is a charming spot, and one of the most lustrous and brilliant stars in our Oriental galaxy. Its principal products are vipers, snakes, lizards, wild swine, rats and castor oil, and if the island was put up at auction to-day with all of the inhabitants in it, beyond its value as a military base, it would not bring a dollar and a half in any of the markets of the world. I suppose we must defend the Philippines as a matter of sentiment. General disarmament is an unsolvable problem as long as men are savages." Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in taking notice of the speech of Senator Rayner, said: "I have examined all the correspondence in possession of the Government relating to affairs in Mexico during the past two months, and I have been unable to discover a single letter from the Ambassador representing this country in Mexico or anyone else making a suggestion of Japanese interference in Mexico."

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Civil War, in April, 1861, which has been arranged by many Northern military organizations, principally commemorating the departure from the home station for the front, calls attention to the fact that this year the civil and ecclesiastical anniversary falls together; that is, all the Lenten dates this year fall on the same days of the month as a half century ago. This has happened only once before since 1861, and will occur only twice more in this century. We have seen in some newspapers communications deploring these celebrations as tending to emphasize the separation of the states rather than the restored Union, but so far as we have been able to judge of the sentiments of the men behind such celebrations as those of the 7th and 71st Regiments of New York there is no disposition to exult over the triumph of the Union armies, but rather to stimulate the military spirit among the youth of the land by bringing to their minds the stirring events of 1861. Such a result, no one will deny, would justify the observance of the anniversary. It is hardly to be expected that Militia commands that began service in the greatest war of all time should forget the passing of the fiftieth anniversary and have no desire to commemorate their honorable part in that titanic struggle. Not to feel such a desire would be to prove a waning of the patriotic and military spirit of the nation that would be a sad augury for the future of the reunited states.

Secretary Meyer has taken steps to secure protection for the enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps against discrimination by the managers of the places of amusement. In a circular letter to the Governors of states bordering on the seacoast he has requested them to secure state legislation which will afford the enlisted men of the Navy the same protection that is given them in the District of Columbia and the territories by the statutes passed by the last Congress. The Secretary suggests that the other states on the seacoast should follow the example of Rhode Island in this respect. In the course of the letter the Secretary said: "Speaking particularly for the enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, the quality of the personnel of these services is such that discrimination against them while in uniform is most unfortunate and unnecessary in view of the excellent character of the young men who are now enlisted. The vast majority of the enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps are self-respecting and come from highly respectable families. Many of them come from your own state."

A number of modifications of the uniform regulations of the Army are made in G.O. 47, April 6, 1911, War Department, which appears under our Army head.

joined the Confederacy. A certificate of deposit for the amount withheld, \$62.20, which it was intended to turn over to the Treasury, will be paid to Mrs. Chase.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

The Fourth Division began practice on April 6 at eight o'clock in the morning. The weather was clear and pleasant, with a southerly wind. The vessels steamed to a 14,000-yard range and began firing in less than forty minutes. Practically every shot was excellent, the ranging shots landing within a space equal to the dimensions of a battleship. At noon the vessels, at a range of 13,500 yards, steaming at fifteen-knot speed, paralleled targets being towed at five knots and opened fire. This evidently was a marksmanship test between two divisions. There was no shooting that night, and the vessels held searchlight exercise.

Rough weather shooting at targets was indulged in on April 7, day and night, by the Battleship Fleet, and it is said that the hits were numerous. A northwest wind kicked up a high sea, but the gunners banged away at targets 3,000 yards away. The fleet encountered bad weather on nearly every day of the eight spent at sea. The experiments with submarines, which were planned on a large scale, were not carried out.

The First Division, comprising the Connecticut, the North Dakota and the Michigan, also the Minnesota, the Vermont, the Georgia, the Nebraska and the Rhode Island, completed their night firing on April 7. This left the Second Division, comprising the Louisiana, the South Carolina, the Kansas, the New Hampshire, and also the Idaho, the Mississippi and the Virginia yet to fire.

The Sunday inspection of vessels on the Southern Drill Grounds found the men in remarkably spick and span condition, despite the hard work they had done. The Connecticut, the Louisiana, the Minnesota, the Vermont, the Mississippi and the Idaho all went into Hampton Roads on April 8 to exchange umpires and target screens. The Connecticut departed immediately for New York, where she arrived April 9. The Minnesota and the Vermont, which had completed firing, departed for the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The Connecticut, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, with the flag of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., at the main truck, anchored off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York city, on April 9, after an absence of five months from her home port. Since she left New York the battleship has steamed more than ten thousand miles, visiting England and France, then steaming to the naval base at Guantanamo, and from the Cuban port to battle practice off the Virginia Capes, among other duties.

Within seven weeks Rear Admiral Schroeder will lower his flag, as he relinquishes his active duty, and officers told of a touching tribute at Hampton Roads in speaking to a Herald reporter. Desiring to pay their respects, Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, commanding the Second Division, and Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock, commanding the Third Division, asked that they be allowed to fire a salute as the Connecticut steamed out of the roadstead. This was granted, and thirteen guns from the Louisiana and from the Minnesota boomed out when the Connecticut turned her bow seaward at four p.m. on Saturday, April 8. The sailors of the fleet manned the rails and the bands on the quarterdecks of the flagships played "Auld Lang Syne."

Rear Admiral Schroeder, whose wife and two daughters arrived by the Cunarder Pannonia on April 7, left the Connecticut soon after she anchored at New York to join his family. Then half the ship's company of bluejackets, 400 happy men, swarmed ashore in launches and cutters on a leave of fifteen days.

Soon after the Connecticut anchored Lieut. Roger Williams, U.S.N., an aid to the Admiral and fleet athletic officer, bade his commander good-bye to go to Philadelphia, and later assume new duties as flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N.

Officers of the flagship told of the constant work of the fleet under Rear Admiral Schroeder, and said that there had been a marked advance in efficiency over that of a year ago. The battle maneuvers were carried out to the extreme limit, and the fourteen battleships, three armored cruisers, three scout cruisers and five torpedo-boat destroyers that made up the fighting force of the fleet were exercised to their fullest capacity. According to some of the gunners themselves, who were among the liberty men, the record of the Connecticut was thirteen hits out of a possible fourteen, with 12-inch guns. In her practice with her secondary battery of 3-inch guns the Connecticut planted thirty-three shots and missed only once at targets from 5,000 to 1,500 yards away. But fine as the shooting of the Connecticut was, her men said it was probable that the South Carolina would carry off the record, as she has done before.

The Michigan, also of the Battle Fleet, reached New York on the afternoon of April 9, and let off a happy company of sailors. When the first detachments of liberty men return to duty the other half will get shore leave.

The Connecticut went to the New York Navy Yard on April 10 to be placed in drydock and to have her battery of four 12-inch guns replaced by new guns that are awaiting her, and is expected to be there for at least four weeks. Minor repairs will be made by the engineering force on board the battleship with the use of the machine tools in the yard, and the flagship will be put in spick and span condition for her torpedo drills off Cape Cod during the latter part of May or in June.

FLEET ITINERARIES.

Rear Admiral Schroeder has been advised of the cruising itineraries of the different divisions during May and June.

The flagship Connecticut and the Michigan will remain at New York. The Delaware will go to England to participate in the naval review at Spithead in connection with the coronation festivities. The North Dakota will go to Boston for an inspection of her turbine machinery.

The Second Division of the fleet, under Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, will cruise to the Baltic Sea. Visits will be made to Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Germany. The division is composed of the battleships Louisiana, South Carolina, New Hampshire and Kansas. They will leave New York about May 10, returning to Cape Cod Bay early in July. The Third Division will go to Gulf ports, the Idaho going up the Mississippi River as far as Natchez. The Fourth Division will remain in the vicinity of Boston, and the Fifth Division will stay at Guanta-

namo. The battleships will reassemble at Cape Cod Bay early in July for maneuvers.

A Navy Department memorandum says: "In accordance with the Department's general policy of having divisions of the fleet make occasional cruises abroad, the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, comprising the Louisiana, South Carolina, New Hampshire and Kansas, will visit the Baltic Sea in May and June, leaving New York on May 10 and returning to Cape Cod Bay about July 15, in time to participate in the fleet maneuvers and exercises to be held in that vicinity in July and August. The itinerary for the Baltic cruise has not been finally decided upon, but it is contemplated that a visit will be made at one port in each of the following countries: Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Germany. The cruise is for the purpose of giving the divisional commander experience in handling his command on detached service. For a similar reason the Third Division will cruise during May and June in the Gulf of Mexico, and the Fourth Division on the New England coast. During the following divisional cruising period, October to December, inclusive, all four divisions of the Battleship Fleet will probably cruise in Mediterranean waters. As previously announced by the Department, it is expected that these foreign cruises will add greatly to the popular interest in naval life and stimulate enlistments of men of high character. Under this plan men enlisting for four years have a reasonable prospect of visiting most of the countries of northern and southern Europe, and this plan can be carried out without detriment to the general training of the fleet, since, under our system, training can be carried out at sea and while cruising abroad as effectively as in home waters."

Commenting on this, the daily papers lay emphasis on the German visit, and insist that the call of courtesy to a German port, probably Kiel, is intended, as the Herald puts it, "to offset the impression made by the failure of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet to call at German ports last fall, coupled, as it was, with Commander Sims's Anglo-American speech at Guildhall, London."

On or about April 19 the U.S.S. Tallahassee will conduct a series of ordnance experiments, using the San Marcos as a target, to obtain further information on the effects of 12-inch gun fire on armor and ship's structure. It is purposed to remove from the San Marcos before this experiment all material of value which might be injured by the firing. As the data sought are of a purely technical character, for the information of the Navy Department alone, it is not contemplated that the results obtained will be made public.

The Navy Department is in receipt of the following report from Rear Admiral S. A. Staunton, relative to the work performed by his division during the past week at Guantanamo: "The Washington ran her standardization trials on Wednesday, April 5, completing the steaming trials required by the steaming efficiency competition. The crews of the Washington, Birmingham and Chester had small-arms practice on the rifle range, the Birmingham completing her practice. The ships of the Fifth Division engaged in preparation for battle practice and had miscellaneous drills. The marine brigade, encamped on shore, engaged in routine drills, practice marches and field exercise, etc."

NAVY AERIAL TARGET PRACTICE.

An important fact brought to light in the spring target practice of the Atlantic Fleet is that aviators coming within the zone of small-arm fire will stand very little chance of escaping destruction. When for show purposes aviators began dropping eggs and oranges only from a height of some 300 to 500 feet into a space representing the size of a warship we pointed out that in actual hostilities flying machines under such conditions could be destroyed by rifle fire, while many others threw up their hands and believed that ships and forts were all doomed.

Box kites were used for aerial marks, being flown from the U.S.S. Mississippi, Capt. W. F. Fullam, the firing squad of ten men, armed with Springfield rifles, being in charge of Ensign Carl T. Osburn. Two kites of the box variety were fired at. The first was eight feet long. After three volleys from the rifles of the bluejackets the cord was shot away and the kite sailed off into the distance. The Mississippi was steaming about half speed and the kite was fully 800 yards distant and about 500 feet in the air. There is no question but that the kite was hit with every volley. After the first volley it could be seen that part of the bunting was torn.

The second kite fired at was about five feet in length and was flown at a height of about 250 feet at a distance of about 300 yards. This kite was riddled. More than 150 shots were fired at it by a team of ten bluejackets. Forty hits were made—about twenty-five per cent.—in less than three minutes' firing. In directing the firing squad Ensign Osburn judged the height and distance and sights were set accordingly. After the firing was completed and the smaller kite was hauled in the holes were noted, and Captain Fullam directed that each one be counted and numbered by sewing white bits of canvas above the shot holes, with the numerals upon them, running from one to forty. It was also demonstrated during the firing at the kites that the present mounting of small guns, such as the 3-inch and 6-pounders, would not permit sufficient elevation for firing at airships, an effort being made to use both these types. The conclusion was reached that specially constructed platforms will have to be built to meet the occasion. If the kites could be so easily hit by a squad of ten men, it is readily seen what little chance of escape a birdman would have within the zone of fire with an entire ship's company blazing away at him.

ACCURATE NAVY TARGET PRACTICE.

A remarkable accuracy in firing big guns is shown in the incomplete reports of battle practice of the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic Fleets which have been received at the Navy Department. Despite the fact that conditions for target practice were more stringent this year than in former years, an improvement in marksmanship is shown by the report.

This year the firing was done at ten thousand yards and more and the targets were smaller. In addition to this, the speed and course of the vessels towing the targets were changed unexpectedly, which created conditions nearer to actual war than have ever existed in target practice. The accuracy of firing with 12-inch guns was especially noticeable.

Practically all the vessels of the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic Fleets have completed their practice, although

their final scores have not been received at the Department. The relative standing of the fleets and individual vessels will not be computed until the complete scores have reached Washington. Discussing the recent practice, Secretary of the Navy Meyer said:

"The problem for this year's firing was such as to put the firing vessels on an actual war footing, so they would have no more information in regard to the course, speed and distance of the target than could be obtained in an actual engagement with an enemy's vessel. The problem not only gave a measure of the gunnery efficiency of the competing vessels, but also developed the skill of division commanders and commanding officers in handling their vessels under actual battle conditions. They had to choose the proper courses to secure the most favorable conditions in regard to wind, light, direction of the sea, smoke from enemy's vessels and smoke from both guns and funnels of the firing vessels. The vessel towing the targets (these targets being only six per cent. of the area of last year's targets) changed her course and speed frequently, in accordance with confidential instructions, so that the firing vessels were unable to predict anything more of the movements of the target than would have been the case in actual battle."

"In addition to the elements above mentioned, the firing vessels were required to steam at varying speeds up to their maximum, and a failure to keep the speed throughout all the firing would have counted as heavily against the firing vessels as if they had been in action, and a breakdown would have meant a zero score, even though the guns would have been capable of excellent shooting had the vessel been in position. It is gratifying to note that no vessel had to be penalized on account of failure to keep up the speed."

"The accuracy of the gun pointers and the skill of the fire-control party showed a remarkable increase over the excellent work of last year. The 12-inch guns made the greatest percentage of hits, and the number of hits was far greater than appeared possible on such a small target area prior to this practice. It is believed that these unusual results are due largely to the recent training of the fire-control parties against the old battleship San Marcos. The fire control had hitherto been studied only against canvas targets, and the increased efficiency is due directly to the valuable necessary training obtained during the firing at that vessel, when all the fire-control parties of the fleet were being educated in their important duties."

According to private advices received at Washington, both the Michigan and the Connecticut, of the Atlantic Fleet, are claiming the prize in the target practice. The Michigan and the Connecticut, it is generally admitted, made great records in battle practice, but the officers of the Navy Department do not think that it is possible to predict what will be their standing until official report of the practice is compiled. One of the 12-inch gun turrets on the Connecticut is reported to have made almost a perfect score.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Canadian government has granted permission for the passage through Canadian canals of the U.S. gunboat Dubuque to replace the Nashville as the practice ship of the Illinois Naval Militia at Chicago. This leaves the number of American warships on the Great Lakes at ten, which is largely in excess of the limitation which was imposed by the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817, but the strict observance of which has been waived by the Canadian government.

Work of installing an emergency repair station at Guantanamo, Cuba, for which purpose Congress appropriated \$278,000, is progressing. The buildings will be of simple construction.

Advices have reached the Navy Department that the work of overhauling and repairing the drydock Dewey at Olongapo, P.I., has been completed at a cost of \$50,000, which amount was provided for in the General Deficiency bill for the present fiscal year. The drydock Dewey sank in her moorings at Olongapo in May, 1910.

The chiefs and warrant officers of the U.S.S. Michigan, now at the New York Navy Yard, will give a series of bridge and five hundred card parties on Saturday afternoons, from two to five, followed by a tea.

The Navy Department has directed that a general survey in all departments be held on the U.S.S. Independence, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, with a view to determining her final disposition. The Independence has been in the Service nearly one hundred years. In 1815 she was the flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron.

The U.S.S. Portsmouth, now at New York, formerly used by the New Jersey Naval Militia, is to be turned over to the Marine Hospital Service unless some state applies to the Navy Department for use of the vessel.

The U.S.S. Mindoro was placed out of commission and the U.S.S. Pampana in commission at the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., on April 12, 1911.

The U.S.S. Scorpion was on March 24 taken to Lloyd's Dock, at Trieste, Austria, for an overhauling, which has been authorized by the Navy Department. Under instructions from the Department she will be on the docks for thirty-five days.

It has been decided to raise and repair the 75-ton floating crane at Boston. The contract for the work has been let to a private concern, while the work of repairing it will be done by the Navy Department. This is the second time that the crane has sunk. She went to the bottom when an attempt was made to take her from the Boston Navy Yard to New York, was raised and returned to Boston, where she sank again at the navy yard dock. It is estimated that it will cost \$35,000 to put her into condition for service again.

The following was the degree of completion on April 1, 1911, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Florida, 91.4; Utah, 97.5; Wyoming, 56.8; Arkansas, 63.3; New York, 0.0; Texas, 4.6. Torpedo-boat destroyers—Warrington*, Mayrant, 96.5; Monaghan, 84.5; Trippe*, Walke, 91.1; Ammen, 95.5; Patterson, 72.8; Fanning, 9.3; Jarvis, 8.1; Henley, 8.4; Beale, 6.8; Jouett, 11.8; Jenkins, 10.7. Submarine torpedo-boats—Carp, 85.1; Barracuda, 85.1; Pickrel, 79.5; Skate, 79.5; Skipjack, 83.8; Sturgeon, 82.6; Thrasher, 35.5; Tuna, 59.6; Seal, 85.4; Seawolf, 19.4; Nautilus, 19.1; Garfish, 16.0; Turbot, 5.4. Collier—Neptune, 86.5. *Warrington was delivered at navy yard, Philadelphia, March 17, 1911; Trippe was delivered at navy yard, Boston, March 21, 1911.

The plans and specifications for the two first class battleships, No. 34, New York, and No. 35, Texas, authorized by Act of Congress approved June 24, 1910, embody the following general dimensions and features: Length on designer's water line, 505 feet; breadth,

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SUBSISTENCE STORES for U.S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D.C., March 30, 1911. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until eleven a.m., May 1, 1911, and then be publicly opened, for furnishing subsistence stores during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1911, at Portsmouth, N.H., Boston, Mass., New London, Conn., Hingham, Mass., Newport R.I., New York, N.Y., Iona Island, N.Y., Dover, N.J., Philadelphia, Pa., Annapolis, Md., Washington, D.C., Indian Head, Md., Winthrop, Md., Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S.C., Port Royal, S.C., Key West, Fla., Pensacola, Fla., San Juan, P.R., New Orleans, La., Bremerton, Wash., Mare Island, Cal., and San Francisco, Cal. Proposal blanks and other information can be obtained upon application to this office, the Depot Quartermaster's, 1100 South Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 182 Second street, San Francisco, Cal., and the Commanding Officers or Post Quartermasters, Marine Barracks, at the stations named. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. C. L. McCawley, Lt.-Col., Asst. Quartermaster, In Charge of Department.

LAUNDRY, FUEL AND FORAGE for U.S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D.C., March 31, 1911. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until eleven a.m., May 8, 1911, and then be publicly opened, for furnishing laundry, fuel and forage during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1911, at Portsmouth, N.H., New London, Conn., New York, N.Y., Annapolis Md., Charleston, S.C., Port Royal, S.C., Bremerton, Wash., Mare Island, Cal., and San Francisco, Cal.; laundry and fuel at Boston, Mass., Newport, R.I., Key West, Fla., Pensacola, Fla., and New Orleans, La.; laundry at Hingham, Mass., Iona Island, N.Y., Dover, N.J., San Juan, P.R., and Culbra P.R.; fuel and forage at Philadelphia, Pa., and Norfolk, Va.; laundry and fuel at Washington, D.C., and laundry and forage at Winthrop, Md. Proposal blanks and other information can be obtained upon application to this office, the Depot Quartermaster's, 1100 South Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 182 Second street, San Francisco, Cal., and the Commanding Officers or Post Quartermasters, Marine Barracks, at the stations named. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. C. L. McCawley, Lt.-Col., Asst. Quartermaster, In Charge of Department.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., April 18, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3418: Provisions.—Sch. 3463: Suction hose, flax, raven, paint brushes, window glass.—Sch. 3464: Hardware and tools.—Sch. 3465: Brass. Sch. 3467: Portable electrical drills, squirt cans, distribution boxes.—Sch. 3468: China-ware, tableware.—Sch. 3469: Corned beef, rice, tea.—Sch. 3474: Boiler compound. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 4-3-11.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., April 25, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3238: Blue flannel and overcoat cloth.—Sch. 3477: Sounding machines.—Sch. 3479: Hose rubber door mats.—Sch. 3480: White lead, linseed oil, crude oil, rivet cement, pitch, lye.—Sch. 3481: Wood and machine screws, machinists' and pipe sets, hand tools.—Sch. 3482: Naval brass, condenser tube sheets, copper, galvanized sheet steel, billet steel.—Sch. 3483: Safety valves, etc., simplex feed pump, sperm oil, regulus of antimony. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 4-10-11.

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